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LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report updating document S/24428 dated 14 August 1992, concerning the damage resulting from the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) for the period 15 April 1992 to 30 April 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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Permanent Representative

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Annex

Impact of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) during the period from 15 April 1992 to 30 April 1993

The implementation since 15 April 1992 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) has caused large-scale injury to the Libyan Arab people in various humanitarian and economic aspects of life, such as the following:

I. Humanitarian impact

As a result of the implementation of the aerial embargo on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, its citizens and various categories of aliens residing and working there have been exposed to a number of negative and extremely hazardous humanitarian effects and repercussions, including the following:

- Inability to send some 8,525 incurably ill patients abroad by air in particular urgent cases where the patients would have been moved by air ambulance or by the aircraft of other airlines, in cases involving heart disease, kidney transplants, detached retina, brain surgery, neurosurgery, bone-marrow transplants, burns and malignant diseases.

- Two hundred and thirty of these seriously ill patients who should not have been transported by land died while travelling by overland routes to the airports of neighbouring States. Because of the distance and the difficulty of travelling overland with the speed necessary to save the patient, they were doomed to certain death.

- An obstacle was placed to scheduled visits by specialized medical professors and lecturers invited from various universities and colleges in Austria, Yugoslavia, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Poland and Bulgaria. Some 150 professors and specialists in various medical fields were prevented from visiting the Great Jamahiriya to treat some incurably ill cases, to perform delicate surgical interventions and to participate in university examinations and in scientific and medical conferences and symposiums held in the Great Jamahiriya.

- Conversely, many of our physicians and professors were unable to participate in a number of international conferences and seminars held in various parts of the world, and that has deprived us of observation, participation and information.

- Many medical and paramedical personnel were unable to accept work in the Great Jamahiriya as a result of the difficulties facing them. Some 2,500 personnel were unable to come to the country. More than 100 medical and paramedical personnel tender their resignations each month, and the number of personnel resigning up to the end of March was approximately 1,200. This has caused complications in the provision of medical services at various health facilities.

- The maintenance services for medical and electromagnetic equipment used in health facilities are out of operation because of the non-arrival of spare parts, orders for which totalled $10 million. The technicians responsible for the maintenance of this equipment are unable to come to the country, and this has led to the suspension of some services in many hospitals.

- The condition of many allergy sufferers has become critical because of the delay in the arrival of drugs imported by special rush order. In addition, there is a delay in the arrival of essential operational materials, which has led to the death of approximately 200 infants in the hospitals of the Jamahiriya and the deaths in child birth of 50 Libyan women.

- The joint programme agreed on with the World Health Organization (WHO) has been obstructed. Most of the visits by experts and work teams scheduled by WHO have been cancelled, and this constitutes an obstacle to the development of the health sector and impedes primary care programmes. Health cooperation is jeopardized, and attainment of the WHO objectives of achieving a health strategy for all by the year 2000 is impeded.

- The arrival of consignments of medical supplies has been delayed, and it has been difficult to unblock them because of non-arrival of data and samples of each consignment at the appropriate time. Difficulty has arisen in the delivery and storage of all sera vaccines, blood derivatives, hormones, AIDS-test reagents and irradiated iodine, and they have been exposed to spoilage and loss as a result of being imported by sea, which actually caused a transmutation to occur in infantile paralysis vaccine. Many manufacturing countries are inquiring about a way to ship these drugs that require air transport. This has caused further delays in the arrival of consignments and, consequently, their non-availability in drug stocks. In addition, they are exposed to loss and spoilage as a result of atmospheric conditions and the way in which they are handled on board vessels and in port, as happened in the case of the consignment delivered by sea from the TANSSEM company (anaesthesia and anaesthetics), when a large portion was lost.

- One hundred and fifty-six orders for medicines, equipment and other requirements were delayed. The orders related to sera, vaccines, laboratory reagents and operational items. The total value was approximately $50 million.

- As a result of the aerial embargo, traffic has increased on the land routes linking the Jamahiriya with neighbouring countries, and this has led to an increase in road accidents to more than twice the previous figure. We should like to draw attention here to the grievous accident that took the life of the late Ibrahim Bakkar, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice and Public Security, on 6 January 1993, during his return to the Jamahiriya after attending the Meeting of Arab Ministers of the Interior held at Tunis.

II. Economic impact

As a result of the imposition of the aerial embargo on the Great Jamahiriya, the national economy suffered widespread damage. Economic activities were also affected by the embargo. So far as it is possible to estimate, direct losses amounted to approximately $2,400 million, broken down as follows:

Agricultural and livestock production sector

The embargo resulted in the decline of approximately 40 per cent in agricultural and vegetable production. This damage may be summarized as follows:

1. Plant production

We may summarize the impact on this sector as follows:

- Inability to import a sufficient number of seedlings of various trees and the necessary requirements.

- Inability to import hybrid vegetable seeds, greenhouse requirements, etc.

- Difficulties with regard to the swarms of bees whose import from Australia was agreed on and difficulty in importing Apistan strips to treat the epidemic of varroa-mite disease affecting the bees.

- Difficulties in obtaining the seed samples required for experimentation.

- Halting of the campaigns to detect and combat the Saharan locust, owing to non-availability of spare parts for agricultural aircraft, desert vehicles and pesticides for locusts.

- Halting of dealings with the sector by foreign firms with regard to the establishment of a laboratory to analyse agricultural pesticide and fertilizer residues.

- Disruption of the programme to export locally produced fruit and vegetables, since a 44 per cent decline below target was registered, representing a value of $234 million. The value of the credits opened for the delivery of various foodstuffs, operational necessities, drugs and equipment necessary for the various economic activities by air totalled $500 million, and to date some of these goods have still not arrived. In particular, drugs have failed to arrive on time.

The volume of material damage affecting plant production and the estimated value may be summed up as follows:

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-	Fruit-tree seedlings	50 per cent of the seedlings	2 500 000
-	Vegetable seeds		3 500 000
-	Fruit and vegetable exports	100,000 tons	15 000 000
-	Honey research and production	740 swarms	1 687 500
-	Winter grain crops	158,000 tons	34 700 000
-	Summer grain crops	10,800 tons	2 500 000
-	Winter and summer fodder crops	678,000 tons	15 600 000

2. Livestock

The impact of the implementation of the resolution may be summarized in the following points:

- The arrival of veterinary supplies imported from some European countries such as France, Switzerland, Germany and the United Kingdom has ceased. The most important of such supplies are the vaccines that constitute the basis of livestock production, since without them the deaths of non-immunized stock amount to 90 per cent. There was also an absence of the preventive and diagnostic tools and veterinary treatment, which affected the implementation of prevention and treatment programmes and, consequently fodder consumption and reproductive cycles.

- The dispatch of samples to international authorities with which close cooperation had been established has been stopped, rendering diagnosis or analysis problematic.

- The arrival of consignments of chickens, chicks and eggs for incubation, imported from the Netherlands, Belgium and France, has ceased.

- If we examine the material losses of livestock, we find that it is very large and increases daily. The proportion of still births among sheep was approximately 55 per cent, or a loss of approximately 1,544,000 animals. Among females giving birth it was approximately 10 per cent, or 400,000 animals. The volume of losses resulting from deaths among sheep was approximately $583,200,000. The proportion of stillbirths among cattle was approximately 30 per cent, or a loss of approximately 10,500 animals. The figure for females giving birth was 10 per cent, or 10,000 animals. The cost of stillbirths among cattle was approximately $44,520,000. The quantity of milk is estimated at approximately 9 million litres, at a cost of $8,100,000. The proportion of stillbirths among goats was 50 per cent, or approximately 1,120,000 animals, with 20 per cent of deaths among females giving birth, or approximately 224,000 animals. The cost of

the losses among goats are estimated at approximately $212,040,000. Among poultry, losses totalled approximately $126,314,250. Mutton and lamb losses totalled 13,328 tons, while beef losses totalled 2,512 tons, on the basis of males only. The figures for goats were 11,760 tons, for poultry 10,881 tons and for table eggs 182,150,000.

3. Production requirements

Since the great 1 September revolution, the agricultural sector has seen a great transformation. The transformation then focused on this sector, and many projects and agricultural activities were implemented. In this process, production requirements, machinery and heavy equipment were employed. They were and are imported from those States that possess this technology, namely, the United States of America and the other Western States. Following the implementation of resolution 748 (1992), the agricultural sector suffered many problems as a result of the halt in imports of production requirements, machinery and equipment needed for this sector in order to raise production levels.

That may be summarized as follows:

- Halting of the programme for the importation of water purification networks, sensitive irrigation networks and agricultural machinery and equipment.

- Inability to import goods for agricultural prevention and protection and means of combating forest fires.

- Inability to import various chemical substances such as pesticides and rare elements.

- Halting of the programme for the importation of spare parts for agricultural projects and for farmers and for agricultural professionals.

- A demand by companies exporting agricultural requirements for certification that the agricultural technology would not be used for military purposes or in chemical plants, particularly in the case of generators, large pumps and agricultural pesticides.

- Refusal of many companies to enter into bidding in the sector.

4. Planning, organization and administration

The negative impact of the implementation of the Security Council resolution was not confined to technical aspects directly. There were other, indirect effects on planning, programming, execution and administration in the sector, and their impact was greater than that of the direct effects on the material aspects. The disruption of programmes for the importation of production requirements and the exportation of the surplus made the production processes and programme execution in the sector more difficult and more complicated and made the sector and also farmers and raisers of livestock divert their production schedules to other activities that were perhaps not so

profitable or even so appropriate. That contributed to the decline in the level of agricultural production, while the difficulties facing the sector with regard to sending trainees abroad and ensuring the participation of its experts in foreign meetings, visits by international expert consultants and obtaining scientific and technical publications impeded the process of transfer of knowledge and of scientific and technical know-how, and this played a large part in the disruption of the agricultural sector's plans and activities.

Transport and communications sector

- As a result of the halting of foreign air traffic arising from the aerial embargo imposed under resolution 748 (1992), Libyan Arab Airlines lost $361,284,000 in direct income owing to the drop in sales.

- The security and safety of domestic air transport was endangered as a result of the non-availability of the necessary spare parts, inability to perform the necessary maintenance in a timely manner and the absence of a stock of spare parts in the company's depots, which increasingly forced aircraft to cease daily operation.

- The overseas activity of the Libyan Arab Air Freight Company was halted, resulting in the loss of some $128,700,000 in income.

- The Socialist Airports Company lost considerable sums as a result of the loss of fees for accommodation, takeoff and other services, estimated as approximately $36,300,000.

- The Light Air Transport and Technical Services Company lost revenue estimated at $5,887,000 as a result of failure to obtain the necessary spare parts for maintaining and operating its aircraft according to schedule.

- The General Board for Civil Aviation and Meteorology incurred costs of $11 million, representing payment of wages and salaries to workers without any return and also loss of annual income of more than $4 million, owing to the halting of air traffic.

- The general freight traffic in ports was affected as a result of the provision of daily services to passengers, which had a negative effect on services to freight vessels. Additional costs were incurred as a result of the increase in the consumption of shipping and other equipment, which was 20 to 25 per cent above normal rates.

- It was necessary to charter vessels in order to reduce the problem of passenger transport to and from the Jamahiriya, at a cost of $18 million, without regard for an economic return.

- It was difficult for Libyan citizens wishing to perform the pilgrimage and the umrah to do so, because it was not possible for them to travel to the holy places in a comfortable manner suited to the health and fitness of each pilgrim.

- There was an increase in the rate of the use of private and public vehicles and trucks on land routes, exposing roads to increased damage. This led to an increase in the maintenance costs, which were over $18 million, in addition to the increase in wear and tear, maintenance for all forms of transport and increased fuel consumption.

- The posts and communications sector was affected considerably by the aerial embargo, leading to the choice of intermediate exchanges to expedite and receive mail, which led to a 40 per cent increase in expenditures.

Industrial sector

The implementation of resolution 748 (1992) has had a clearly negative aspect on the industrialization movement in the Great Jamahiriya, particularly on production rates and follow-up of the implementation of industrial projects, which had been in the stage of completing the assembly of new production lines and becoming operational.

The implementation of the resolution had negative effects on the production process, because of the exhaustion of factory stocks of raw materials, delivery of which depended primarily on air transport.

The resolution also caused obvious confusion in the schedules and activities of our industrial companies in relation to their foreign counterparts as a result of the embargo. The Western propaganda that accompanied the implementation of the resolution also played an active role in influencing major industrial companies and the contractors executing our industrial projects to adopt a negative position, on feeble pretexts, regarding continued fulfilment of existing obligations under the contracts concluded with those companies. Damage to the industrial sector may be summarized as follows:

- The difficulty of importing spare parts for emergency cases arising from sudden stoppages. This led to prolonged emergency stoppages in plants.

- Difficulty in obtaining replacements for defective or missing parts or components for assembly industries when speedy air delivery was required.

- Obstruction and delay in direct meetings between the organs of the industrial sector and companies, normally held periodically or if urgently needed, for discussion of matters relating to the delivery of production requirements, spare parts and technical assistance.

- Inability of factories to send representatives abroad to inspect imported goods at the port of shipment with the desired expedition at the specified time and delay in the arrival of packages of samples of raw materials. This has had a negative impact on the flow of raw materials and production requirements delivered to factories.